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W. R. SHACKELFORD.

STEPHEN D. PARRISH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PHYSICIANS.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College.

ad Street, over White's new drugs

CHAS. HOOKER,

Office No. 13 First street, up stairs.

GRANT E. LILLY,

Office in Collins Building,

H. B. HOGG.

THE PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

Sketch of Cuba, Its People and Its Resources.

HOW IT HAS BEEN OPPRESSED

No Other Land So Rich in Nat-

ural Products.

It Has Developed In Spite of All Draw backs and In the Face of Fire and War. Agricultural and Mineral Wealth That Is Practically Inexhaustible—Cuba's Magnificent Export Trade-Wonderful Possimilities of This Land of Perpetual

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.] Coba! It is a name that now is fam har to every household in all the civilized earth. The suffering of its people, the dying grouns of its tortured patriots, have formed the minor key of sorrow in the world's grand song of progress. And yet, in spite of the fact that it has long held the interest and sympathy of fair minded people, no land is so little known traveler who glimpses for the first time her marvelous shores is overcome with astenishment at the panorama of imunder the violent hands of an unnatural parent, Caba remains the indestructible power can take away.

As everybody knows, the development tion. of Cuba had been from its earliest occupancy retarded and at times practically stopped by the rule of Epain. Soon | complex from any standpoint. The after the foot of Columbus touched her geographer, with the best map in his virgin soil the dark cloud : oppression began to hover over her, and it was only by the sheet force of her immate worth, | the mineralogist will revel in novelties, coupled with the necessities of her in- and even the blase cosmopolitan will habitants, that her glorious products became, even to a limited extent, avail- out of his life. And all this is merely

Diego, with a number of colomsts, to that they remain as stundards today The length of the island was found to be in round numbers 600 miles, its and retarding everything that is not and at its widest point, 111 miles. This or and glory and revenue of the power gives to the long, shark shaped island an across the sea, for whom this poor, area of approximately 43,000 square miles, or nearly the size of the state of what has heretofore appeared to be a

sive exploration which was incident to ties, the enterprise of Americans and this comprehensive survey, it seems richness was discovered and utilized for the development of the strength and value of the new colony. This derelicgressive adherents of the son of the great discoverer. Indeed, from a careful study of history, though exact dates are not to be obtained, it would seem that



to cripple the enterprise and mar the jestiny of the new government that was forming on this new soil. Cuba's Great Grievance

The grievance of Cuba, which bas lasted all these years, dates from this early period. It was, in its nature and operation, the parallel of the one which brought about the bloody but glorious birth of our own independence-that ... to say, taxation without representation But there was a vast difference in the dominist fathers were vastly inferior to the enemy in point of numbers, their proportion to the whole number of fighting Englishmen who could be landed on our shores was not of such smallness as to preclude all hope, whereas the mere that Spain could muster as to be pructically in her power after the first dem-

And so there have been insurrection after insurrection and defeat after defeat, and the consequent horrible butcheries of retribution, until Cuba, the beantiful, the rich, the wonderful, has been little more than a bloody abattoir wherein the lives and hopes of a weak been periodically sacrificed

But the immorta! longing for liberty could not be crushed out of the breast of the sons of these patriots, and they, in turn, have made the same struggle. But the results of these heroic efforts became in time of more and more importance to be readily broken up by surface blast-Madrid, and thus, from years of weakness, strength grew, so that insurrection came to mean revolution, and there dawned upon the sight of the striving patriot the splendid vision of a blood bought but free republic.

But people know more of the struggles of Cuba than they do of Cuba itseif. Every civilized inhabitant of the globa has followed with feelings of indignation and pity the story of Cuba's suffering. All the "insurrections," the "Separatist wars" and the other vain but valiant efforts of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke have appealed to his chivalry and wrong his heart with grief and rage; but, as a rule, be is as ignorant of the scene of these struggles as if they had occurred in the viewless air. And set, in the comparatively small compass of its watery boundaries, there are conbentrated a greater variety of natural resources than are to be found in any other island, state, province of country beneath the sun.

statement is verified by all reliable statistics and unprejudiced witnesses. And when those who cavil come to reckon up its advantages-its millions of acres of soil, richer than any in the United of sugar and tobacco. States, that will grow anything from a



MAP OF CENTRAL CUBA.

potato to a pincapple; its abundant yields of sugar and tobacco; its tremenand so greatly underestimated. The does forests of mahogany and other precious woods; its uplands, upon which are grown every product of the temperare zone, and its fertile valleys, from mense possibility that lies shimmering which lux riantly spring the most lusbefore him, for even now, her richest clous fruits of the tropics; its mines of vestments shredded, her body bleeding iron and copper and manganese; its hundreds of beautiful and excellent harbors, and the soft, healthful atmosphere of Pearl of the Antilles, with such wealth | perpetual summer that forms the setin her soil and under it as no earthly ting for this peerless "Pearl"—their doubts will be swallowed up in convic-

A study of this wonderful island is possession, will find new inlets, the naturalist will add to his collection, and to say that a great deal of the accepted to the island as to its relation to the tions were made by a party of official rest of the world, is due to the auto-(surveyors), and these eratic and ignorant methods of the measurements were of such accuracy Spanish authorities, the tendency of capping every public spirited enterprise width at its narrowest point, 21 miles, | done directly in the interest of the hondowncast people have been working out

Notwithstanding all these difficul-

others foreign to the soil has led native massing strange that no more of Cuba's | industry in the right direction, and its commerce has grown in the teeth of riot and insurrection. The normal population, 1,700,000, composed of something tion, however, was probably not the near 1,000,000 persons of Spanish default of the really vigorous and pro- scent, 10,000 foreign whites, 43,000 people, is not a busy throng. The loitering Cuban of today can hardly be recognized as the descendant of those it was soon after its colonization that stordy pioneers of the sixteenth century the greed of the mother country began who fashioned the gigantic bastions of El Castillo de la Fuerza-the Castle of bestir himself if a sufficient financial inducement is offered. To be entirely just, it should be said that enterprise is not wholly wanting, even among the laboring classes. And so capital, which was at first largely American, was put to work, and as a result cities have sprung up, large plantations have been put under cultivation, mines have been pened up, and sugar, tobacco and ties indreds of other valuable products of the island have been made to enrich it. As is well known, a large and usprious part of the annual revenues of planters, miners and manufacturers has been taken for taxes, and at length it has found its way into the ever depleted coffers of the home government at Madrid. And still traffic increased until the beginning of the revolution in 1895, when there commenced the devastation

which has cost Cuba so dearly.

The chief products of the island are sugar and tobacco, and the amount annually realized from these products dur ing the years just preceding the last uprising has been, on the average, \$5,000,-000 pesos (dollars), and the revenue from mineral sources has been grossly estimated at 3,500,000 pesos. The amounts derived from other sources (including cotton of which a good deal is produced) were considerable, but these were the most important. And just here, as an instance of the slumbrons apathy that has resulted from years of hopeless subjugation and practical serfdom, the opening up of the iron mines in the province of Santingo de Cuba, at the eastern end of the island, may profitably be cited. These valuable mines, though discovered nearly a century ago, never felt the blow of a pick until 1883, when a party of New York capitalists determined to make an effort to purchase and develop them Negotiations with the Spanish government were at once commend and in 1885, after two years of personsion, concessions were obtained and work was commenced. Stock companies were organized in New York and Philadelpanies were the Juragua, the Spanish American, the Signe and others. From these mines the annual exportation grew to be more than 500,000 tons of iron ore

Mining was nominal, as the ore could the people of Cuba and less and less ing. In order to carry ore to the United it in 1585, but failed. In 1762 a British States a large fleet of stear went empty or with ballast only, but it next year by the treaty of Paris. finally dawned upon the owners of the

and 40,000 tons of manganese, amount-

ing to \$3,000,000 in value at the low-

vessels that loads might as well be carried, and the steamers began to take coal is correct to the extent that the mean about that the shipment of iron ore to er than in countries farther north, but tation of Pennsylvania coal to the West

The development of this industry was one of mar enterprises that have been Havana, for example, the average tersuccessfully pursued in this wonderful land, despit the singularly unfavorable conditions that have existed. Cuba a city often mentioned in the war greatest wealth must always come from dispatches, the average of the year is the vegetable products of the earth. Her 80; of the hottest month, 84; of the soil is wonderful. It is not only ferti. coolest, 72. These are high figures, but but mexbaustible. Three crops of case not very bigh for an island lying in grow from one planting. No fertilize * equatorial regions and surrounded by are used. The softin places has the great water that is warm to the hand all the depth of 27 feet. Tebacco needs no gua-no to make a crop and not nearly so country a safare more objectionable

der the tropical sun can be grown in Cuba, although during recent years the two seasons only, the wet and the dry. soil has been given up to the production During the latter rains are not frequent. discovery of the island, six varieties o' Before the devastating torch of war abundance of the dew, but in the rainy tive Indians, as well as the yucca or cahad laid waste the canefields and de-

moyed factories and mills the busy

hum of fruitful labor stirred all the air.

The cost of making sugar was graduar-

ly reduced by the introduction of labor

saving machinery, and the business set-

tled down to a paying basis, and by the

increased power of production the demand for caue grew, planters were en-

couraged, and the fruitful island began

to wear a prosperous air. The tobacco

planters and manufacturers also im-

proved their methods, and this rival

product kept even pace with its saccha-

rine competitor. The annual sugar crop

\$6,000,000. Then came the revolution.

and picturesque, here a high pea.

of the six provinces, and proceeding-

westward through Puerto Principa

Sonta Clara, Matangas Habana and to

the land's end of Pinar del Rio, the

The Wrecks of War.

But it is not with the beauties that no

with melancholy as he views the bury

mand our attention, the greatest being

Havana, the capital and the very heart

of Cuba. To say that it is picturesque

and beautiful is but to give vent to the

first superficial expression that comes to

your lips. Spain itself cannot show a

more curious or interesting city. Study

it as you approach it from the sea, with

mighty Moro set high upon the head-

land, time dyed in mottled splotches of

yellow, gray and black, and the red and

yellow flags above, with La Junta across

the narrow channel, prim and white,

save where the ugly dahlgren guns flash

the city is as interesting and impressive

ons and statues, among the latter

not in drops, but in sheets, in masses, in tubfuls at a time, as though the windows of the heavens were opened rainfall, in fact, that, as a recent traveler remarks, the wonder is that any island remains; that the whole is not dissolved and carried off into the sea. But in Cuba no one minds the rain.

Notwithstanding the peculiarities of its coast line, Cuba has more than 200 excellent ports. The principal of thes. are Havana, Bahia Hondo, Puerto de Cabanas, Mutanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, L. Guanaja, Nuevitas, Malagueta, Manati, Puerto del Padre, Santi-1go de Cub , Manzanillo, Canto, Santa

This may sound extravagant, but the much labor as is required in cultivation , than the steady heat is the tremendons | the cigar boxes. The fruits of the island elsewhere. Anything that grows un- rainfall. The geographical and topo- comprise nearly all those found in the being atoned for, however, by the the sweet potato cultivated by the na season Juriter Pluvius seems to turn vassa and Indian corn. Although the nimself loose to excel all previous ef- forests are dense, very nearly impene forts, and from 125 to 140 inches of rain trable, they are inhabited by no wild are not uncommon, there being about animals larger than the wild dogs, which 102 days when the rain comes down are, in fact, small wolves. These are pests to planters, as they destroy quantities of poultry and young cattle. The jutia, a small animal resembling a musk and the floods of the great aerial dec; rat, living in trees and having the habits had broken loose. So abundant is the of the raccoon, is the only other animal of importance that is found. Birds in great number and variety here make their bomes, and many migratory fowls use the island for a breeding place.

The political situation of Cuba is so complex as to be totally indescribable. The air is full of prophecies and contradictions, and for the solution of the great and everpressing question, "What next?" there is nothing to do but wait. If you make a pilgrimage into the heart of the island, the first thing that



BAY OF HAVANA.

was worth \$45,000,000, the tobacco crop Somehow, when one writes of Cuba, Cruz, Cremockos, Cocurinos and La Broa. sittaes you forcibly is the extreme preveverything comes back to that point and The rivers of Cuba are not large, but alence of the soldiery. The railroad numerous, there being no less than 260 trains are all guarded, much as they strikes it as against a dead wall after clearing the cruel burdles of Spanish of them, all told, and that is exclusive were in the western states during the of the subject—the island proper in its entirety. The coast contour of Cuba is When in 1511 Columbus sent his son data with reference to Cuba is either invillages and its special industries. The streams Guines and Ay. At one time it each baving its small fortifications, i's | 20 miles. Next in importance are the guage of the railroad engineer, is varied | the land intervening and bisect the is thmus but the idea was finally abandoned as impractible. there a valley, there a plain. Beginning Cuba contains many mineral springs at Santiago de Cuba, the most easterly

which are famed for their valuable healing properties, principal among them being those known as the baths of San The temperature of the water is 82

tourist traverses magnificent stretches degrees F., and it is very strongly imof platege and crosses innumerable valpregnated with oxygen, carbonic acid levs, skirts I igh mountains and follows gases chloride of sodium, sulphate of deep and picturesque gorges, but the lime, nitrate of lime, iron, magnesia, simountains become hills, and these are lex and chloride of calcium. Four glasses gradually shaded down until in the exof it a day and two baths are the regutreme west a surface, generally level, is lation cure for almost every disease reached, although in the vicinity of the known to materia medica, but it is prob-Queen City, Hayana, small but rugged able that the warm, pure air, simple peaks, with precipitous sides, may be diet and faith have much to do with it. seen in many directions along the shore At any rate, a great many surprising cures have been effected, particularly of bronchial and screfulous complaints. ture has shed broadcast that the travel-People have been brought here from the er's thoughts are occupied while ha steamer on litters, apparently just ready threads his way among the wrecks that to die, who in a week's time, have been war has made. His mind is charged riding over the hills on horseback and in a month have gone home as "good as ed out canefields, the neglected tobacco new" and well as anybody. If these plantations, the ruins of stately resi springs were in the United States, with dences that lift up their blackened arms the same air to accompany them, or if in mute but penetrating outcry against managed where they are by some sensithe barbarities of conflict and the curble, wide awake Anglo-Saxon, they would of tyranny. There is no need, however, become the sapitarium of the world, beto dwell upon this somber picture, for side which Saratoga, Carlsbad, Las Vewe know what time can do in this land gas and White Sulphur would hide their of endless and indestructible resource diminished heads. and there are pleasanter topics to com-

All Kinds of Minerals. Nearly all metals and minerals that are useful in any sort of industry are found in Cuba-gold, silver, iron, copper, quicksilver, lead, asphaltum in all its forms, antimony, arsenic, manganese copperas, red lead, etc. In the Saramaguacan and several other rivers gold has been found, though not in paying quantities. Silver of a certain grade abounds in Pinar del Rio, in Fernando and Yumuri. Almost all the metamorphic rocks contain copper, and these are scattered all over the island. It is usn ally found in the form of pyrites and at you like venomous black eyes, and sulphurets.

In the eastern part of Cuba, about 1

000,000, three-fourths of which is in

sugar, the rest cocca, rum, tobacco,

a sight as human eye ever beheld. miles from Santiago, the rich copper As the capital, metropolis and chief mines of El Cobre were worked for a seaport of Cuba, it is one of the best known cities in the American bemipany. They were abandoned during the sphere. Its splendid harbor, its commerlast revolution. There are other mines cial importance, its climate and the not yet open and some not yet exhausted. tinge of romance that ever attaches to The city of Santiago, by the way, is its people have made its fame worldworth more than mere passing mention wide. Havana has about 260,000 inhabit being the chief city of the eastern de itants. It was founded but 23 years aftpartment. It lies 600 miles southeast er the discovery by Columbus and has of the present capital and ranks third always been the commercial emporium in commercial importance-Havana first and Matanzas second. It is the Few cities have such beautiful parks archbishop's residence, and to it people and driveways as Havana. The great flock from all parts of the island during Plaza de Armas is the chief. It comcertain yearly religious festivals, which prises four parks, in the center of which are celebrated with remarkable pomp is a statue of Ferdinand VII. Then there and ceremony. It is also the terminus are the Alameda de Paula, bordering on of two railway lines, one of which is the bay, and the Campo de Marte, used the outlet of Lomas de Cobre, the faas a drill ground for the military. This mous copper mines, and the other, passis an enormous park. It has four handing through the richest sugar district, some gates, named respectively Colon, affords transportation for that great Cortez, Pizarro and Tacon. The Paseo staple. The exports of the port reach de Tucon is a magnificent drive with the hundsome annual aggregate of \$8 .double rows of trees. It has numerous

one of Charles III, rawing among the honey and mahogany. finest works of art in America. The commerce of Havana is only sprmuch cannot be said. In the western passed in the new world by that of New York Two-thirds of the products of Cubs find outlet through Havana. The world. In the eastern part, near Santiexports of sugar alone are annually ago, there are some tracts of land whit I about 120,000,000 pounds. yield excellent tobacco, almost as fine as Havana was first called San Cristothat of Vueita Abajo.

bal de la H bana, in honor of Colum-Even Coffee Thrives. bus, but gradually the prefix was drop-The sugar cape grows all through the island and yields the largest percentage tacked from the sea. Drake tried to tabknown of saccharine matter. In some quality of the bean very well, and the the city and compelled it to capitulate. essary. On the return trip from the but it was restored to the Spaniards the tral American. The but it was restored to the Spaniards the tral American. The busana and the plantain also flourish. Large quanti-Not a Hot Country. ties of the latter are raised and consum-We are accustomed to think of Cuba as a hot country, situated as it is under ed in the country. It is an exceedingly nourishing food. Of the former, in the the tropics, and the common impression

eastern part, there are great plantations to the West Indies. And thus it came average temperature of the year is highexported every year to the United States. the United States facilitated the expor-The grant and the pineapple abound of most delicious fruits, as the guava, many parts of the United States are so severe on the human constitution. In the mange, the mamey, the anona, etc. As has been said, the forests of the island contain a great unmber of valuable perature of the hottest month is 84 dehard and cabinet woods, among them the mahogany and the codar, of which grees; of the coldest, 72. In Santiago de there are very large quantities. There are plantations of the coccanut tree, and millions of the nuts are eported year). The comos tree also grows very well, and the bean is of a very su-

The cedar furnishes the material of

entirety. The coast contour of Cuba is coast near Manzanilla. There are a few half a dozen men to guard a commurecover in the date which had gone broken with bundreds of inlets, all of other streams which are navigable for nity. The lightest of artillery would them harbors in greater or less degree, small boats for a distant of from 8 to knock most of these into match wood,



[In command of Spain's forces.]

but they are a perfect protection against the insurgents' rifles. Then there are traveling forts-cars like an ordinary freight car, but lined with boiler iron and supplied with slits, through which the soldiers can shoot while their enemies' bullets can never reach them.

There are soldiers everywhere. You meet the officers in every first class coach, and every station platform has its quota of civil guardsmen, regulars or volunteers. But, after all, this is not surprising in a land so prolific of plot and counterplot and sudden and disasthe traveler has always found in Cuba, to go?-N. Y. World whether she were quiet or in eruption, is the mild semblance of peace that seems to pervade the air. Spirit of the People

For the spirit of the people is light and gay. The Latin mind is volatile and not given to mourning. Grief here, like hatred, is violent while it lasts, but smiles and laughter follow swiftly.

moves with simple elegance, invarianly graceful carriage. Bonnets and bats are things which, for the most part, she happily knows not at all, but she wears across her glancing shoulders or lightly thrown over her head a shawl of white rious, dark, feminine beauty, with their slight, well counded figures, their wealth of billowy, blue black hair and the oval faces, which seem, after all, but the stee more money than it provides. It Capt. Boone is well known in Rich fit setting of glorious eyes, dark as orders payments for which it furnishes mond, at least to those who date a few night, soft as velvet, yet bright as win- no money. ter stars. That the Cuban lady is not lacking in mentality, in native wit, cleverness and understanding she has often proved when transplanted to more stimulating climates. She has been a leader in the brilliant intellectual salons supposed to be chargeable to a climate | the money for these purposes. a real pain even to trained minds.

Under the favorable conditions of peace, when homes have not been marred and polluted by the rough and degrading touch of the trooper, the Cuban refinement, and even the poor are more are under the demoralizing influence of co is raised. It has no equal in the war. But the education of Cuban chilas 1855 not a primary school could be found in towns boasting 2,500 or 8,000 inhabitants. In 1851, when Cuba was gers that it has itself invited. compelled to contribute \$9,000,000 in

amount appropriated for public instruction in the island was less than \$30,000. A few years ago Baracos, with 1,365 parts of the island the coffee tree thrives children, had no more than two public country zanillo, with 3,079 children, bad four public schools, with an attendance of pense of \$3,636 for salaries, rent buildings, school material, etc. Las Tu- them even as a palliation if Congress pas, with 1,297 children, had two schools, with 156 children, at an arnual total cost of \$1,160. The children of the well to do families were either educated at home or at private schools at a cost entirely beyond the means of

the lower classes of the population.

The gentleman of Cuba is well known.

to admit that, with all her wealth of WHY M'KINLEY WILL BE NOMI resource, Cuba must be accepted, as it has been classed by Cubans, as the country of manana (tomorrow), for, though partially developed, her reof liberty, the advancement of educa- Republican Convention at St. Louis: thought and action that Cubans must didate, the only candidate representing up stairs. Will practice in all the courts of isle and her equirement of that place in He stands for the aggressive radical senthe grand parch of nations to which her innate wealth and worth entitle her.

GETTING MIXED.

WALTER J. DAVIS.

the Nicholasville people:

holding a series of meetings in Nicholas measure ville for several days, is stirring up the 3. Because he is a Western candidate RICHMOND, - . KENTUCKY. G. W. EVANS, M. D., Culpepper is a fearless man, not being dates. afraid to speak his convictions. Among 4. Because the opposing candidates the strong things he said yesterday after have none of them any strength outside noon was that the races were becoming of their own State or section. Morton so mixed "that it is a very common has only New York. Allison has noth thing for a white man to see a pocket- ing but Iowa. Reed has only New Engof small creeks and dry beds of torrents, strike. Every town seems to have its edition of himself walking along the land. All combined are impotent

AS TO "DISCARDING SILVER."

Did not the Government buy for coinage the end. 291,292,019 fine ounces of the fine white We predict that William McKinley, of buy, to store away in useless bars, 168,- World, 674,682 onnces under the Sherman act of 1890-paying an average price of above 92 cents per ounce, while it is now fuct has the Government dealt so gen-

chase of silver there was \$930,000,000.

tificates and notes issued in pur to connect Chicago with the sea at At-Does this look like "discarding silver?" It is not in fact quite as near an approach trons uprisings of the people. And yet Japan, Mexico and the South American wants to be on the line, without failure Address perhaps the most amazing thing that Republics as this great nation can afford or mistake, and it might be well for lead-

CONGRESS AND THE REVENUES

to and reception in Augusta, Ga. - Dan It is the daty of Congress to provide ville Advocate. laws for the raising of adequate revenues. Whatever difference of opinion there may be on other subjects there can be Latin. The Cuban lady is charming. She none about this. The Government's business must be carried. Its debts must be verted to Methodism and the Santific having that great desideratum of most paid at maturity. Its credit must be tion doctrine during the recent revival American women-an unaffected and kept good. The public defense must be conducted at Somerset by Evangelist adequately provided for. Otherwise Henry Morrison, and that he is serious the Government must come to an end ly contemplating an entrance into the and chaos reign. For Congress to neg- evangelistic field. The Somerset Reporlect or refuse to make necessary provis- ter said that he left Somerset with Mr. or black lace. The highest examples of ion for the Government's expenses would Morrison at the close of the meeting. her are almost matchless as types of glo- be revolution by abdication of functions. The Captain is a ready and fluent talker Yet the present Congress is doing pre- and should be enter this field of labor cisely this. The revenues are less than would no doubt be most successful.the expenditures. Congress appropri- Danville Advocate.

which renders protracted mental effort The task is not a difficult one. There are the Town Trustees and they filed a crosschoose among them and enact the nec- we recall the case correctly, a compro-

nse it offers a childish quibble. The a pension, and the late F. M. Green, ediregardful of the proprieties than they Hsuse has passed one tax bill which the tor of the Register, wrote a two-line edi-Senate refuses to sanction. The House torial, barely a dozen words, intimating therefore washes its hands of the whole that Boone's injuries were of a more rematter and leaves the country unprovided cent date than the war. Boone discovwith means and undefended sgainst dan- ered a copy of the Register in Boyle Its attitude is in the last degree cuid- allowed such a thing sued Editor Green

support of the army of Spain, the There are doctrinaire theories of

children, and costing for teachers' sal- tion which it is legitimate enough for aries, rent of building and other ex- statesmen and parties to consider theo pioneer family, and has followed many penses the yearly sum of \$780. Man- retically But these afford no excuss for calling, having been a soldier, merchant neglect to provide for the public defense lawyer, politician, editor and-"Lord and the general welfare in an emergency, 185, their full capacity, at a yearly and a practical people will not accept ional neglect results in calamity of any kind, as it easily may .- N. Y. World.

Rennion United Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va., Reduced Rates via Southern Kailway For the occasion of the 6th Annual

And now, when his visit is at an end, and his explorations are completed, and his explorations are completed, and he dwells in pleasant retrospect upon the illimitable richness of tris singular. Call on any Southern Railway agent for last, the stranger is forced further information.

Will sell tickets to Richmond. Va., and twenty seventy-five cents. The chart spot is a completed, and his explorations are completed, and limits will be smoonneed later. Call on any Southern Railway agent for last. See the complete spot is a complete spot of the complete spot in the United States, and papers in the United States in th

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Here are some of the reasons why it is sources are to a large extent lost to all safe to predict that William McKinley good purposes, and it is to the morrow will be nominated for President by the tion and the concurrent emancipation of | 1. Because he is the only national can-

> timent of the Republican party. His name is linked with a single idea and no W. B. SMITH, matter how mediocre or talentless he may really be, the popular imagination sees in him the champion of a great is-RICHMOND, sue, the father of protection.

A Nicholasville telegram of last week | 2. Because no one else mentioned for tells how Rev. Culpepper is stirring up the candidacy is linked in the popular mind with a national policy, a national J. C. & D. M. CHENAULT, "Evangelist Culpepper, who has been idea, a national sentiment or a national

town A meeting for 'men only' was and has behind him the enormous sec held yesterday afternoon and fully four tional pressure of Western sentiment hundred responded to the call, the without the aid of which no Republican largest gathering of men ever seen in has ever been elected President. In fact, this place at a religious meeting. Dr. the Republicans have never chosen any Culpepper, in his talk, dwelt upon the but Western men for their candidates, depravity of young and old and brought except in the case of Blaine, and he was out some startling facts. It was the beaten. Fremont in 1856, Lincoln in most wonderful portrayal of the sins 1860 and 1864, Grant in 1868 and 1872, practiced by men and children of both Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880 and Harsexes ever heard in Nicholasville. Dr. rison in 1888 were all Western candi

against a united West and South.

5. Because last, but not least, the very 5. Because last, but not least, the very fact that Mr. McKinley is opposed by the Before applying for a patent, write me. two most powerful bosses in the East, Senator Teller ended his fulmination Platt and Quay, and the two most odi against the sound-money Republicans ous, despotic political machines, is bound to give him the sympathy of the masses Who is proposing to discard silver? who hate bosses; bound to help him in DR. H. R. GIBSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

metal under the act of 1888? Did it not Ohio, will be nominated.—New York RICHMOND, - . KENTUCKY.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD NEWS.

Col. Albert E Boone, of Knoxville worth about 68? With what other pro- President of the "Black Diamond Railroad," writes to the Advocate under date of yesterday, that he is preparing to look over the contents of his pocket-book Kentucky. They will first run a line he will find, if he is not more fortunate, through the State from Jellico, Tennesthan the mass of people that it is com- see, to Carrollton, at the mouth of the posed abagst exclusively of silver cer- Kentucky river, on the Ohio, sixty miles tificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is above Louisville. It is proposed to sued in purchase of silver. In the offi-touch along the route in Kentucky such cial statement of the general stock of places as Cumberland Falls, Stanford, noney coined or issued on October 1 Danville, Harrodsburg, Frankfort, and last, gold coin and certificates amounted other towns Col. Boone has an abiding to \$606,000,000, while of silver coin, cer- faith in this gigantic enterprise, which is lanta, and he is evidently receiving the earnest support of mean of means, for numerous surveys have already been ing citizens to correspond with Col.

Boone. He will probably make a visit through Kentucky at an early day. The

Boone Evangelist.

column and a half to Col. Boone's trip

The Advocate is informed that Captain

years back. He came to Richmond in Moreover Congress, by almost unani- 1872, while the three-story brick buildmous action of both houses, has created ing, now occupied by the CLIMAX, was in a condition and instigated a policy that progress. A coal pit, the entire width render large expenditures for the public of the pavement, and eight feet deep defense imperatively and immediately now covered by ponderous flag stones necessary rs a measure of ordinary pru- was dug out and left with a slight railing distinguished by high intellectual ac- dence. Obviously Congress is bound to around it. Boone fell into this hole and complishments it may charitably be devise means without delay for raising was badly hurt. The building belonged to the late Silas T. Green. Boone sued several sources of Revenue easily within petition over against Green. A considreach. It is the business of Congress to erable judgement was recovered, but, if ise of about \$1,500 was effected

Congress refuses to do this, and for ex- About ten years ago, Boone applied for ish. Worse still, its course involves seri- for libel in the Danville Circuit Court. ous dangers which no political exigency It was the first time he had ever been can excuse Congress for bringing upon sued, and it annoyed him no little. Maj. Burnam was retained and sent to Danville. The case never came to trial.

> Capt. Boone is a descendant of the old Grand High Everything Else." Unparalleled.

The Central Methodist, Catlettsburg, Kentucky, will enter upon its Thirtieth Year with the first issue in April. In all these tweaty-nine years there has not been a single change in either the busi

ness or editorial management of the pa-

The gentleman of Cuba is well known.

His hot blooded impetuosity, his open handed generosity and his occasional erans which occurs at Richmond, Va., price to single subscribers is one dellar. treachery are characteristics with which June 30, July 2, 1896, Southern Rul way to clubs of ten eighty cents, and clubs of ten eighty cents, and twenty seventy-five cents, and the control of the control of the cents of the cent NUMBER 42.

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